DEMOCRATS STAND IN SOLID ARRAY. NO UNION SOLDIER NEED APPLY-MR. BURROWS'S

PRAISEWORTHY OBJECTIONS. Washington, July 27.—The Democratic leaders in the House are in a quandary which is the result of their hostility to all legislation for the benefit of disabled and needy Union veterans. In season and out of season they selze every possible occasion to prate of their love for the Union soldier and recall the "generosity" with which he has been treated by Democratic maorities in the House from time to time. The truth is that not a single act of general legislation for the benefit of the soldier has passed the House when the Demo crats have been in control of that body against which majority of the Democrats present did not vote. In her words, every such bill would have been defeated it only the Democrats had voted on the question of passage. But, of course, it is yet unsafe for Northern Democrats to vote against pension legislation after a bill reaches the stage of consideration, and not many of them care to vote against consideration. There-

fore, other tactics had to be adopted. The Democratic leaders were enjoined early in the session that no Dependent Pension bill or other act of general legislation for the benefit of survivors or widows of the Union Army must be allowed to reach the President at this session, and at once a policy of procrastination was adopted by Chairman Matson, of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, who is running as the Democratic "soldiers' candidate" for Governor of Indiana. Weeks grew into months before the Dedent Pension bill received from the Senate early in the session was reported from Matson's commitand placed at the foot of an overloaded calendar. The ex-Confederate and Copperhead Democrats alike felt safe, but later they were alarmed by the presenta-tion to the Committee on Rules of a petition signed by more than 140 Republican Representatives, praying that a time be set apart for the consideration of eral pension bills. But Speaker Carlisle was equal to the emergency. He is Chairman of the Committee on Rules, of which the other members are Randall and Mills (Dems., and Reed and Cannon (Reps.) There was a strong suspicion that Mr. Randall would vote with the Republican members, and this danger effectually averted for the time, at least, by the Speaker, who decided not to call any more meetings of the Committee.

The friends of the Dependent Pension bill, nowever, were not wholly discouraged, for they had reason believe that if the measure could once be brought before the House it would receive the votes of more than two-thirds of the House. Applications were therefore made to the Speaker at different times by several Republicans to be recognized, on the days when such motions are in order, to move to sus-pend the rules and pass that bill. Every such application was refused by the Speaker. Moreover, he has said, in plain terms, that no Republican will be recognized at this session to move to suspend the rules to pass a general pension bill; that if such a motion should be admitted at all, a Democrat would be recognized to make it. Of course, the only other door to consideration, unanimous consent, is closed against the friends of the bill, for some obscure and bitter ex-Confederate is always ready to object. That has happened repeatedly, although unanimous consent has been repeatedly granted for the consideration of other measures-war claims, bridge bills, etc. It is only the Union veteran or the widow of one who appears to have no friends on the Democratic side of the House. This is said deliberately, for Chairman Matson has made only one feeble effort, and that when he knew it would be futile, to induce his party friends to withdraw their opposition to the consideration of ension legislation. It may be truly said that the Democratic majority in the House stands in as solid ray against the veterans of the Union as it did at Vicksburg or Gettysburg.

Many Republicans became indignant weeks ago, nd some of them threatened to object to every request for unanimous consent for the consideration of any class of measures unless it was broadened so as to include such bills. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, has begun to offer such objections, and the disabled and needy Union veterans, and every friend of the men needy Union veterans, and every friend of the men-who sacrificed limbs or health for their country's sake, will praise him for the stafid which he has taken. When the Foreign Affairs Committee to day asked that a day he set aside for the consideration of the bill to lend Government aid to the Centennial Celebra-tion in Washington next year, he remarked that he would not object, provided that the request be made to include also a day for the consideration of the De-pendent Pension bill. Of course that was refused, and both fell together. If Mr. Burrows shall perse-vere in his good work, he may bring the Democrats to terms.

HAND LABOR FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING. SENATORS PREFER THE MAND TO THE MACHINE IN

THE ENGRAVING BUREAU. Washington, July 27.-After Mr. Salisbury had spoken in the Senate to-day in favor of the ratification of the Fisheries treaty, the Senate agreed to a of amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. An amendment to strike out of the item for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the proviso that there shall not be an increase in the number of steam plate printing machines in that bureau was opposed by Mr. Blair, who sent to the clerk's desk and had read an editorial from "The New-York Mail and Express," stating that "the first and most effectual step to the abolition of the flourishing business of counterfeiting National bank notes would be the abolition of the now wretchedly-managed Eureau of Engraving and Printing, which has become a scandal to the Government."

Mr. Hawley also opposed the amendment. He did not believe that the best work in plate-printing could be done from machinery. No work of art could be done by a machine. The paper money of the Government was the handsomest paper money in the world. In the Bureau they had not had the audacity to print the faces of Martha Washington, or Garfield, or Hancock, or Hendricks by machinery. They had restricted the use of the machines to the back of the

Mr. Allison explained the views of the Committee on Appropriations in recommending the amendment. A deputation of plate-printers had said that the printing by the steam presses was not such as it should be for eirculating notes; and they had wanted the provise retained. On the other hand, the superintendent of the Bureau wanted to have more machines purchased. The Committee on Appropriations believed that the wisest thing to do was to put the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the Secretary of the The Secretary was the responsible officer, having charge of the entire printing of the curcommittee had felt that it would be unjust for Congress to undertake to limit and control a responsible Cabinet officer in the execution of a great

The discussion was continued by Senators Hawley. Blair and Beck, the latter being in favor of the amendment. On the vote Mr. Beck called for a division, but, as there was no quorum present, he withdrew the call, and let the matter go by default. So the amendment was rejected and the proviso retained.

MR. FULLER'S MISSION TO WASHINGTON. APPEARING AS CHICAGO'S COUNSEL-THE QUES-TION OF QUALIFICATION.

Washington, July 27 (Special).-Chief Justice Fuller's presence in Washington is not for the purpose of either securing quarters or making arrangements to be sworn in, but for the purpose of conferring with Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court. More than a year ago the case involving the lands on the lake ront in Chicago was argued before Justice Harlan, who was then presiding over his Circuit Court. The State of Illinois, the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad are interested in the lands, and it is probably the most important suit of its kind ever ed in the West. B. F. Ayre and John N. Jewett appeared for the railroad, Mr. Fuller for the city of Chicago and Attorney-General George Hunt for the State. Shortly afterward Justice Harian rendered his decision, which the parties interested contend can be interpreted in different ways. Mr. Fuller, as counsel for the city of Chicago, together with the counsel representing the interests of the road and the state, are here for the purpose of obtaining a correct interpretation of Justice Harlan's decision. He will remain in Washington for several days, probably until the President returns, as he would naturally want to Mr. Cleveland after his confirmation.

for his duties, he said he had not yet made up his mind. There appears to be no rule or precedent for a Chief Justice to follow in this case. Chief Justice Taney was confirmed in March, 1836, while the court vas in recess. About two weeks after receiving his commission, he went to Baltimore and took the oath before Judge Glenn, of the United States District Court. He appeared before the Supreme Court at the ensuing term, which began on the 1st of August, and his seat. Chief Justice Chase was confirmed in December, 1864, and while the court was in session He took the oath in open court. Chief Justice Walto was confirmed in January, 1874, and before his commission was issued the court took its February re-cess. He appeared before the court at the ensuing March term, and qualified before the open court.

When asked as to his plans in regard to qualifying

Here Chief Justice Fuller can consult his own convenience. There is no particular rule or precedent. He can qualify now or defer it, just as he pleases. Meantime his salary goes on, as it began at the date of his commission.

TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP. UNPLEASANTNESS BETWEEN TWO HOUSE COM-

MITTEES OVER ARMY MATTERS. Washington, July 27 (Special).-There is more trouble brewing in the Democratic camp. Chairman Townshend, of the Military Committee, made another effort to-day to have the House concur in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, in order to throw that measure into conference where it would be safe from the interference of the Appropriations Committee, which has a Fortifications bill of its own upon which it desires the House to act to the exclusion of the Hawley amendment to the Army bill. Mr. Sayers, of the Appropriations Committee, who has charge of the Fortifications bill, was not caught napping, and his objection foiled Chairman Townshend's attempt to get the Army bill out of the way.

There is considerable feeling over the matter, and it now seems probable that there will be a sharp conflict between the two committees to determine which one has jurisdiction. The rule which was adopted in order "to cripple 'Sam' Randall," gave the Military Committee jurisdiction of matters relating to "the military establishment and the public defence, including the appropriations for its support," but left the appropriations for fortifications in charge of the Appropriations Committee. "General" Townshend was not slow to construe this rule in favor of his own

committee.

Mr. Sayers is one of the few Southern Democrats in Congress who heartily favors liberal appropriations for harbor and seacoast defences as well as for the building of modern warships, and he will make a strong effort to have the control of appropriations for the armament as well as the building of land defences, retained by the committee of which he is a member.

THE WHISKEY TRUST IN THE DOCK. THE INVESTIGATION BEGUN BY THE HOUSE

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES. Washington, July 27.-The House Committee on Manufactures to-day began the investigation of the so-called whiskey trust, and called J. M. Atherton, of Louisville, Ky., president of the J. M. Atherton Com-The company, he said, was not engaged in distilling whiskey, but in handling the whiskey of a number of firms who do a distilling business in their own names, the product being controlled under an agreement in order to preserve the trade marks of these firms, which were regarded as valuable ones. Witsaid that most of the large distillers of fine Rentucky whiskey agreed to produce no whiskey in 1838, because of the large overproduction. In 1831 32,000,000 gallons were produced, and in 1882 about the same quantity. As the annual consumption is estimated at from twelve to fourteen million gallons, this whiskey could not be consumed and was exported No buyers having been found, much of that whiskey was coming back. This agreement, he continued, was not in the nature of a trust; there was HE SUSPENDS SENTENCE ON ONE MAN AND SE-

merging of interests. no merging of interessa.

Witness said he did not believe there would ever
be any serious competition of European distillers with
American whiskey manufacturers, for the reason that the United States was the greatest grain country in the world, and also had the timber for barrels right at hand. All distillers of tine whiskies, he said, would be glad to have the tax reduced to 50 cents per gallon. As to the production of alcohol and spirits, as distinguished from beverage whiskey, he said that he believed nearly all the distillers north of the Ohio River were members of a trust, each distiller having a common interest in the business of all the The headquarters was at Peorla, Ill., and the president was A. B. Greenhut, of that place.

Representative Buchanan-Excluding the Internal Revenue tax, what is the cost of a gallon of whiskey laid down in a bonded warehouse?

The witness-Assuming that corn calls for 50 cents bushel, rye for 80 cents and malt for 80 cents, a gallon of standard Bourbon whiskey, with interest on plant, would cost say 30 cents, and excluding interest

plant from 23 to 27 1-2 cents. Mr. Buchanan-What would be the effect of requiring the tax to be paid when the whiskey is produced; that is, abolishing the bonded period!

Witness-It would substantially destroy the manufacturing of fine whiskeys and would lead to combina-

The National Protective Association, of which he was president, was organized entirely to oppose the

enactment of prohibitory legislation, he said. T. W. Shelley, of Louisville, of the distilling firm of E. L. Miles & Co., said that he was chairman of the arrested and indicted for this crime would have been committee to secure signatures to the agreement to convicted if they had been brought to trial on the limit the production in 1889 to 11,000,000 gallons. original complaint. Their character would not lave Nine million gallons were to be distributed among impressed a jury favorably, and if convicted they would the signers in proportion to their capacity, while 2,000,000 gallons were to be distributed in the discrete large transfer of the the discret 2,000,000 gallons were to be distributed in the dis-tion of the committee, among those who in previ-years had no overproduction. The distillers held b-from signing the agreement until they could find how much of this 2,000,000 gallons each was to W. H. Thomas, of Louisville, wholesale whis dealer, with a trade of 10,000 barrels a year, was in favor of the repeal of the tax on liquor for reason that every farmer with a stream near his f-would go into the business and ruin the distillers overproduction. With no tax on whiskey witness believed there would be ten times the amount of it

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, July 27.-The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$298,800, as follows:

Four per cents, registered, \$800 at 128; \$22,000 at 127 1-2. Four and a half per cents, registered, \$276,000 The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted \$500 coupon and \$500 registered 4 1-2 per cents at 107 3-8.

MR. RANDALL TO LEAVE WASHINGTON TO DAY. Washington, July 27 .- Mr. Randall continues to improve rapidly in health. According to the present grangement he will start for Wayne Postoffice, mear Philadelphia, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, he will take up his residence at the house of Mrs. . Ballangee Cox. Either Dr. Martin or Dr. Mallan will accompany the party, which will include Mrs. Randall and her daughter. A private car has been placed at their disposal by the Pennsylvania Railroad

LESS TAXES IN NEW-BRUNSWICK

The New-Brunswick manufacturers who had hreatened to leave the city because of excessive taxation imposed by the assessors have been propitiated by the Board of Appeals of Taxation, has reduced the general assessment, and in many cases has made a reduction of one-fourth, one-third or one-half. The reduction made in the assessment of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Works was over sixty per cent. That company had offered its mills for sale, with the intention of removing from the city, but will now probably stay.

BUSINESS FAILURES OF THE WEEK. The business failures throughout the country in the last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, numbered 199 for the United States and 22 for Canada, a total of 221, against 228 last week and 184 in the corresponding week last year. In their weekly review of trade Messrs. Dun & Co. say:

review of trade Messrs. Dun & Co. say;

"Improvement continues, as crop prospects are still good, labor troubles diminish, and prospects of a change of tariff lessen. The decision that Senators will mature a bill is generally supposed to insure no agreement at this session. Collapse of the Western Iron Manufacturers'

Association has set nearly all mills at work, and makes pig iron firmer, but bar iron weaker. The official report shows a decrease of 347,000 tons in output of pig iron for the ball year, with an increase of 33,124 tons in stocks unthe half year, with an increase of 63,124 tons in stocks un-sold. Southern States produced 433,796 tons, against 432,330 for the last half of 1887, with 13,135 tons more 432,330 for the last half of 1887, with 13,135 tons more unsold, so that the great increase which was expected in supply from that quarter has not yet been realized. The decrease in Bessemer pig production was 332,553 tons, and in raits produced, 331,123 tons, so that production and consumption of other iron was fairly maintained. Stocks have been strengthened by a decision arresting the enforcement of the lowa rates, according to report on the broad ground that legislatures have no power to fix such products the companies cannot cam fixed charges, and some rates that companies cannot earn fixed charges, and some-thing for dividend besides. Wars of rates do not cease, and interstate decisions on many important cases are deferred. Reports of domestic trade are almost uniformly encouraging, for, though dulness yet prevails, improve-

BROKERS TO OPEN THEIR EXCHANGE FORMALLY The formal opening of the new Consolidated Stock and Petruleum Exchange building will take place early in September. Assistant Secretary W. H. Lewis says that the date will be about the 10th. President Wilson and the Board of Managers had intended to have the exercises canier, but the delay in completing the building is greater than was calculated upon. Some of the members think there should have been formal exercises at the time they moved into their incompleted building last May, but the majority were then unwilling to "dedicate" an unfinished work. The exercises will comprise speeches and music. Invitations to attend will be extended to fully 5,000 persons in New-York and other cities.

BOTH THE TREES AND THE WIRES CUT. There is a great deal of trouble in Paterson between property-owners and linemen, who have been cutting the limbs from fine shade trees without permission in several streets. Martin Duffy, of Clay and Jackson sts., on Thurs-

day night cut five out of seven Western Union wires that day night cut five out of seven Western Union wires that ran past his house because the company's linchen had, in his absence and against his wife's protest, mutilated his shade trees. David Arnold, the Clay-st. blacksmith who won a legal fight with the telephone company last year, is on the warpath again and has given the company till next Tuesday to remove a pole from in front of his premises. He says if he finds it there then he will chop it down.

CAN THEY KEEP THEIR OLD PLACES? THE UNITED LABOR INSPECTORS.

THERE WAS TROUBLE ABOUT THEM LAST YEAR AND IT MAY NOT BE OVER YET.

Officials at Police Headquarters were talking ves terfay about a possible complication in the organization of the boards of election inspectors in this city this fall. The appointment of 812 inspectors of election to represent the United Labor party at the last election was delayed several weeks beyond the proper time, and the inspectors were finally appointed and sworn into office on November 7, the day before election day. Each inspector received a certificate of appointment for one year, and he may therefore claim to hold office until after the next election day, which comes on November 6. The term of office of an inspector of election is defined in Section No. 1,850

an inspector of election is defined in Section No. 1,850 of the Election Law, as follows:

Whoever shall be nominated, approved and sworn into office as an inspector of elections shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Board of Police, said certificate to be in such form as shall be prescribed by the said board, and to specify the Assembly and election districts in and for which the person to whom the same is issued is appointed to serve, and the date of expiration of his term of office. The investors of earlier, assembled, under the of effice. The inspectors of election appointed under the provisions of this chapter shall hold office for one year, unless sooner removed for want of the requisite qualifi-cations, or for cause, in either of which cases such removal, unless made while the inspector is actually on duty on a day of registration, revision of registration, or elecon a day of registration, revision to registration, revision to reduce a section officer, shall tonly be made after notice in writing to the officers sought to be removed, which notice shall set forth clearly and distinctly the reasons for his removal. Provided that any inspector of election who shall at any time be appointed. to fill a vacancy, which fact shall be stated in his certifi-cate of appointment, shall hold office only during the unexpired term of his predecessor; and that no inspector of election or poll-clerk shall be transferred from one election district to another after he has entered upon the perform ance of his duties.

At the election last autumn the United Labor party inspectors under the special law, but that fact may have no bearing on the technical claim of the inspectors who were appointed on November 7, 1887.

Mr. Voorhis, who was the only Commissioner at Headquarters yesterday, said he could not express any
opinion on the subject until he had studied the Election Law. "If any claim is made by the inspectors
of the United Labor party," he suid, "the Police Board
will probably refer the matter to the Corporation
Counsel for advice."

THE RECORDER DISCRIMINATES.

VERLY PUNISHES ANOTHER CONVICTED OF THE SAME CRIME.

Two young men, having a close resemblance h other, who were convicted of the same erime, one by confession and the other by a verilet after a trial, were arraigned before Recorder Smyth yesterday for sentence. The crime charged was robbery in the first degree, in knocking down William E. Waikley, a lawyer, in East Twenty-recond-st., on the night of May 25, and robbing him of a waich. Thomas Cooley and William Walvogle were first arrested for the crime. The information against them was given by Thomas Reilly, an ex-convict, who told a ward detective that had heard the men speak of having committed the erime. Mr. Walkley identified Cooley and Walvogle as his assailants and they were committed for trial.

A few days later Thomas Roberts went to Inspector

Byrnes and told him that he had a statement to make. He said that Cooley and Walvogle were not the men who committed the crime, but that Thomas Reilly, who gave the information against Cooley and Walvogle, was himself the one who knocked down Mr. Walkley and who kept the watch. Roberts said that he was Reilly's companion in the robbery. Further investiga-tion showed that Reilly and Roberts tried to sell the watch on the day after the robbery. They were indicted and the other men were afterward discharged. The complainant identified Reilly and Roberts as he had the other men, who resembled the real thieves. Recorder Smyth distinguished sharply between the

two prisoners. To Roberts he said in a mild voice:

I have made a thorough investigation of your case, I am satisfied that the two innocent men who were s character may have been, your conduct has con-You did a brave and manly act. I have come to the conclusion that it is best under the circumstances to give you another chance to become a better man, and I will suspend sentence on you, but with the understanding that it is a mere suspension, and that you may be sentenced at any time under this conviction if you do not lead an honest life."

Roberts had expected to receive some term prisonment, and he appeared almost startled when told that he was free. The tears stood in his eyes as he turned away. The Recorder's manner changed when he spoke to Reilly. There was no tenderness in

his voice and his expression was stern. He said: "You, sir, are an unmitigated scoundrel, as the evidence in this case shows. You not only committed this offence, but you caused, by false accusation, the this offence, but you caused, by false accusation, the arrest and imprisonment of two innocent men. Your previous character has been bad. You have served terms of imprisonment for various crimes, and are, in my opinion, a cowardly thief and secondrel, entitled to little consideration by the court. It was you who knocked the man down and it was you who held possession of the watch. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for fifteen years and seven months.?

LEWIS THE LIGHT' IN TROUBLE AGAIN. HE IS THE HUSBAND OF BROOKLYN'S WOMAN BARBER-ARRESTED FOR DISORDERLY CON-

One of the picturesque figures in Brooklyn for the last few days has been Lewis Greenslade, the husband of the woman barber, whose case excited some attention a few weeks ago because of her alleged inability to get work at her trade in the East, as she did California, and the starving condition of her family. Her husband appears to be a harmless lunatic, and as gone about in a striking costume, consisting of a white flannel baseball suit, adorned with an immense blood-red heart on the chest. He attended the meeting of the Equal Rights people in Everett Hall, where Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood spoke on Thursday night, and afterward went to a Salvation Army meeting in the Washington Street Barracks. There he created a disurbance, and was arrested. He pleaded not guilty before Police Justice Walsh yesterday to a charge of disorderly conduct, and was held for examination.

His present craze appears to be that he is called to promote the St. Judas Society. He says Judas Iscariot was the greatest of the Apostles, and he is com missioned to preach the gospel of eternal life by Jesus Christ and Judas. He expects to live 500 years on earth, and that his children will live 1,000. He has prepared an astonishing prospectus of a newspaper

which he proposes to publish. He has the name " Lewis the Light" on the band of his hat, in Salvation Army fashion. He made himself notorious by his vagaries in this city under this name som, years ago. Mrs. Greenslade says that her husband has been in several lineare asylums, but has been discharged as harmless. His sanity will be in-

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, July 27 (Special) .- A young people's Early as was the hour, the audience was wide enough awake to listen to the leader, Mr. Ya man, while he discoursed on "Youthful Conversions." He stated that his observations had led him to believe that most people rejected or accepted Christ before Young, the Canadian Indian missionary, delivered a lecture at 8 o'clock on "Indian Life." The usual young people's meeting and holiness meeting were held at 9 o'clock. The inter-denominational Bible conference was addressed this morning by the Evangelist, Mrs. George C. Needham, of Manchester, Mass., who gave a dissertation on the priesthood of Aaron and Melchisedek. At the afternoon session, her husband, the Rev. George Needham, spoke on the priesthood of Jesus Christ. Professor Moorehead, of Xenia, Ohio, discoursed in the evening on the atone ment of Christ, and Dr. Erdman, of North Carolina, answered a number of knotty theological questions asked by members of the convention. Among prominent personages who have been in attendance at the convention was Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks, widow of the Vice-President. This was her first visit to Ocean

Hersford's Acid Phosphate
MAKES DELICIOUS LEMONADE.
A tespeonful added to a glass of hot or sold wa
restened to the taste, will be found refreshing an

MAY NOT CHANGE THE NAME.

TOO MUCH DANGER OF CONFUSION. JUSTICE O'BRIEN DENIES THE APPLICATION OF

A VETERAN ASSOCIATION. The application of the youngest of the veteran associations of the 7th Regiment for permission to change its name has been denied by Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court. In an opinion handed down yes-

terday he says:

This is an application by the petitioner for leave to assume another name. It was originally organized under the Act of 1875, authorizing the formation of societies and clubs for social, benevolent and other purposes, whose membership is restricted to those who served in the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The name under which it was incorporated, and which it has used during its existence, is "The Society of the Honorable and the Veteran Comrades of the 7th Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York."

The provisions of law for the change of name authorize terday he says:

State of New-York."

The provisions of law for the change of name authorize such change upon proper notice, if it be made to appear that there is no reasonable objection to the proposed change.

The reason assigned in this application is that the present name is too long, and that the same does not so well express the character of the said association as that of the "Veteran Society of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.." which it now asks to assume. Objection is made on behalf of two other organizations of a social and benevolent behalf of two other organizations of a social and benevolent character, to wit, "The Society of War Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.," which is an unincorporated body, and the "Veterans of the 7th Regiment," which latter organization has borne this name since about 1875, prior to which time it was known as "The Veterans of the National Guard." It is conceded that a corporation or an incorporated society has an exclusive right to the use of its name; that its corporate name is a necessary element to the existence of the corporation; and that such acts as are calculated injuriously to affect its business or mislead are calculated injuriously to affect its business or mislead or confuse ordinary persons as to its identity should not be permitted. If, therefore, upon a careful inspection of all the circumstances attending upon the controversy con-cerning the use of names or styles alleged to be similar, the Court is satisfied that there is such a resemblance as to produce deception or confusion in the minds of ordinary persons, the use of such a name will be enjoined at the smit of a party establishing his claim to the original suit of a party establishing his claim to the original

appellation. similarity only, and need not necessarily be based upon guilty knowledge or fraudulent intent on the part of the wrong-doer. It is not, therefore, necessary that there wrong-doer. It is not, therefore, necessary that there should be identity, for even a similarity which would be likely to deceive or mislead an ordinary unsuspecting person is obnoxious to the law. Without, therefore, discussing at length the argument presented to show that there is or is considerations which seem to me controlling upon this application; the first is that the benefit which the petitioner considerations and application; the first is that the benefit which the petitioner would or might obtain is more than counterbalanced by the injury that reasonably might be expected to follow to the two other organizations who oppose this application, and secondly, because the similarity in the name proposed to be assumed to that of the other two organizations is sufficiently close to show not only the possibility, but the probability, of persons confusing the identity of the different organizations. As the law provides, therefore, that the application should not be granted where there is "a reasonable objection" to the proposed change, and as I deem the objections presented reasonable ones, the application should be denied. Ordered accordingly.

A STRONG DECISION FOR THE CARPET TRADE. A STRONG DECISION FOR THE CARPET TRADE.

A decision has been reached in the suit, in the United
States Circuit Court for the Southern District of NewYork, entitled Webster Loom Company against E. S. Higgins & Co., of this city, which practically involves the
interests of the whole carpet industry of the country.

The suit was begun in June, 1874, and is for the infringement of a putent on the wire motion employed in pro-lucing the pile of tapestry earpet. The suit in 1878 was decided for the defendants by Judge Wheeler on the was decided for the defendants by Judge Wheeler on the ground that the patent was invalid. Subsequently this decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the patent being sustained and E. S. Hig-gins & Co. being declared infringers. It was then regins & Co. being decired infringers. It was then re-terred to John A. Shields, as master, to ascertain the amount to be recovered by the complainant. The matter has been pending before the master since "882. The complainant claimed as damages and profits enormous complainant claimed as gamages and sums, varying from \$7,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and voluminous testimony was taken from all parts of the United States and England. The master new reports, in an elaborate written opinion, that the complainant has falled to establish any substantial claim, and the decree will be for six cents. The counsel for the com-plainant were E. N. Dickersen and Edward Stephens; for the defendant, Livingston Gifford and W. K. Griffen.

STORES AND READ MUST PAY THE RENT. Judge Brown, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, filed an opinion yesterday denying a motion for a new trial in the suit of Captain William Tunbridge, of the Hotel St. George, to recover \$20,000 rent for the premises at No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York, which he leased to Edward S. Stokes and Cassius H. Read several years ago. The trial of the suit resulted in a verdict for the full amount.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TRUM—Recess. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before O'Brien, J.—Motions. August 6.
CITY COURT - SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS - Before Pitshie, J.-Motions.

MRS. CIGNARALE TO DIE IN PRISON. GOVERNOR HILL COMMUTES HER SENTENCE-

THE CRIME FOR WHICH SHE SUFFERS. Chiara Cignarale will not be hanged, but if her sentence is carried out she will pass the rest of her days in prison. Telegrams received in this city yesterday informed several of those who have befrie the murderess that Governor Hill had commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life, and the official papers are expected in the mail this morning. One such dispatch was received by De Lancey Nicoll from W. G. Rice, private secretary to the Governor, and be at once informed Mr. Howe regarding its contents. Having satisfied himself that this was not another premature report, Mr. Howe hurried over to the Tombs and was at once admitted to the cell of the condemned woman. From her sick-bed she saw him coming along the corridor, and divined his errand the expression of his face. When he reached her bedside she reached to him and covered his hands with kisses, hysterically sobbing and weeping alter-

As had been sometimes predicted would be the case, the woman brightened up wonderfully over the good news, and seemed to get better at once. She prayed for the other condemned murderers in the Tombs, and said she would pray every day that "Danny" Lyons might have his sentence commuted.
All the other prisoners quickly heard of Chiara's good luck, and a cheer echoed through the gloomy old building. If the official papers get here sufficiently early, and Chiara is well enough, the Sheriff will have her removed to Blackwell's Island this morning, but she may not go until Monday. She will be con-fined in the penitentiary there, as there are now no female prisoners at Sing Sing. Chiara's ten-year-old daughter, who is now with the Sisters of Mercy, will probably be taken to the Tombs to see her mother

The crime for which Chiara Cignarale now suffers was the killing of her husband, Antonio, whom she shot in the street, it was charged, at the instigation of her paramour, Antonio d'Andrea. She was first committed to the Tombs on October 20, 1886, and more than a year ago she was allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree. Against the advice of her counsel this plea was withdrawn. She was tried, convicted, and on June 3, 1887, was sened to be hanged the next month. The case was appealed, but the Court of Appeals sustained the lower courts, and on June 26 last she was sentenced to be hanged on August 17. Since then she has been completely prostrated through contemplation of the

D'Andrea, the woman's lover, was tried and acquitted, the State failing to prove that the letters advising the murder really came from him. He has frequently called since to see Chiara, but has only

In granting the commutation Governor Hill filed a In granting the commutation Governor IIII med a memorandum in which he stated that he was not moved by the mere consideration that the criminal was a woman. The fact, however, that the court had previously accepted the plea of murder in the second degree, and that the woman's alleged paramour had escaped altogether, together with the husband's brutality, were powerful arguments for merey. For the rest, the woman's ignorance of the English lancage and other mitigating circumstances sufficed.

FOR AND AGAINST THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen heard argument yesterlay upon the application of the New York and Long Island Railroad Company for per-mission to construct a tunnel under Thirty-eighth-st. from the North to the East River, to connect with a sunnel under the East River. General Roy Stone and Everett P. Wheeler advocated the scheme on the part

"Timely Wise!" For Sharp Eyest

"Timely Wise!" For Sharp Eye
"Nor love, nor honor, wealth, nor power,
Can give the heart a choerful hour—
When health is lost. Be timely wise;
With ill health all taste of pleasure files."
Ise speaketh Gray, an I sho denies!
No surer fact beneath the skies.
Alas! for him who early dies
Because he is not timely wise
Alas! for him who will endure
The fills he might so quickly our;
Night sweats and eoughs, and hard-conght
Consumption's harable, signs of death. To be cured take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discounts have been cured by it who otherwise would be filling untimely graves. For all liver, bleed and discourse his specific.

of the company, and Mr. Watson, who appeared for the Thirty-eighth-st. property-holders, opposed it. hearing was adjourned to August 23 and 24.

* INSURANCES IN RECENT FIRES. The insurance on the stock of Oppenheimer, Collins

& Co., Nos. 329-331 Canal-st., burned on Thursday, is as follows: American, Philadelphia, \$5,000; Anglo-Nevada, Cal., \$2.500; Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, \$2.500; Insurance Company North America, Penn., \$2.500; Lataytte, N. Y., \$1,000; Lanesshire, Eng., \$5,000; Mechanic ette, N. Y., \$1,000; Lanesanire, Edg., \$3,000; Mechanics', and Traders', Now-Orleans, \$1,500; Mechanics', Brooklyn, \$1,500; Mercantile, Boston, \$2,500; North River, N. Y., \$2,500; Norwich Union, England, \$2,500; Royal, England, \$5,000; Scottish Union and National, England, \$5,000; Stuyyosant, N. Y., \$2,000; Sun Mutual, New-Orleans, \$2,500.

\$2.500. Total, \$43,500.

The insurance on the stock of Levy & Brothers, at

The insurance on the stote of the source of

e2.500. Total, e25.500.

The insurance on the building, 329-331 Canal-st., fire July 26, is as follows:

American, N. Y., \$10,000; Broadway, N. Y., \$10,000;

Eagle, N. Y., \$12,000; Globe, N. Y., \$10,000; Manufacturers and Builders', N. Y., \$12,000; Williamsburg City, N. Y., \$12,000. Total, \$66,000.

TRAVELLERS FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

THAVELLERS FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

The Britannic arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing among her passengers Dr. J. H. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. David Cole, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cooke, J. H. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Duryea, H. Butler Dwight, Anderson Fowler, F. M. Gray, A. Hallam, W. A. Hammond, W. son Fowler, F. S. Gray, A. Halland, A. Halland, Captain W. J. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Captain W. Lowden, Dr. G. do Marini, H. S. Millward, James S. Morgan, Jr., A. P. Rockwell, W. W. Rutherford, the Roy. Canon Sheahan, the Rev. J. Thomas, B. B. Tilden and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Wortendyke,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

The speculation in grain yesterday showed increased activity, and the market was generally stronger on account of reports of unfavorable weather in Europe and the re-port of another break in the Eric Canal, which will detain boats consigned to this port. A slight weakness was deboats consigned to this port. A slight weakness was developed in wheat during the early trading, but the market recovered during the day, owing to the causes above stated. The spot wheat market showed a slight hardening in prices, and closed firm at the best figures of the day. Shippers took 129,000 bushels. The speculation in wheat options opened 1.821.4c higher, their reacted 1.8c, but subsequently rose to 1.267.8c acove the opening, and closed strong at near the highest prices recorded. The transactions aggingated 5,000,000 bushels. The closhing prices were as follows: August, 30.1-2; September, 30.3-1; October, 30.1-2; November, 91.1-2; December, 30.5-8; and May, 97.1-8c. The corn market was feverish and variable throughout. Cash corn showed slight advances, and shippers took only 64,000 bushels. Options vopened 1.8-21-4c lower than Thursday's closing, but strengthened on free buying and advanced 1.4-26-8c, elosing at near the hughest prices of the day. The following are the closing prices: August, 53.1-2; September, 53.3-8; October, 53.1-2; November, 82.1-2, and December, 49.5-8c, Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot cats ruled weater throughout the day and closed 1.4-2 Spot control of the spot control o veloped in wheat during the early trading, but the market

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, July 27 (Special).—This happened to be the day for wheat, seesawing under the various influences of bullish cables and bearish local manipulation, to close at a little advance. The great cash demand which has existed in corn all the week finally upset the raiders.

August opened at 45 cents, sold as low as 44 3-4, but August opened at 45 cents, sold as low as 44 3-4, but railied to 45.1-2, and closed at 44.3-8. July was 1-4 cent over August, and No. 3 actually sold as high as No. 2 for August. Oats were dull within a narrow range. Provisions were active and much higher. Pork advanced 40 cents a barrel, lard and short ribs 10 cents a hundred. The chief reason for the advance is the growing conviction that the Armour short interest has been covered and that the influence of this big concern will soon be openly on the other side. There was buying of pork by Raymond for Armour. August pork opened at 418 72 and closed at 414 12 1-2. August lard opened at 48 65 and closed at 48 72 1-2. August short ribs opened at 48 12 1-2 and closed at 48 22 1-2.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. The crude oil market opened strong yesterday morning at both the Exchanges at 811-2 and rapidly advanced to with only a light trading during the first two hours. During the afternoon prices gradually declined, and during the last hour dropped sharply down to 81, the lowest figure of the day, closing heavy at that quotation. There was a strong disposition to buy oil mani-fested by some dealers, and there was considerable offering

Stock Exchange, Consolidated.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Cattle-Recents last 24 hours 850 head. Total for week thus far 8,900 head. For same time last week 8,000 head. Consigned through 43 cars, 42 of which to New York; 7 carloads on sale, all Common; market nominal last 24 hours were 5,000 head. Total for the week thus for 29,400 head. For same time last week 41,000 head 19,000 h

over.

Hogs—Receipts inst 24 hours 4.446 head. Total for the week thus far 33.111 head. For same time last week 39.555 head. Consigned through 24 cars, 10 of which the New-York: S carleads on sale, prices advanced 52 ltc. Selected Yorkors 26.4569 50, sales chieft at \$6.5026.55; elected Hedium weights \$6.5026 no; 1 deckload Extra 26.65; Rough \$5.3526.66; stags \$4.2524.50.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETA

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETA

Liverroot, July 27.—3:30 n. m.—Reef—In poor demand.

Pork—In poor demand, Hams—In fair demand. Bacon—In
good demand; short cut firm at 45s 64; Cumberland cut firm
at 46s; shoulders firm at 41s 6d. Cheere—In fair demand.

Tallow—In fair demand. Spirits of Turpentine—In fair demand.

Spirits of Turpentine—In fair demand.

Latd—Spot and futures—In fair demand. Latd—Spot and futures—In fair demand. Wheat—In poor demand; new No. 2 Winter
steady at 6s 75d; new No. 2 Spring steady at 6s 85d.

Flour—In poor demand. Corn—Spot and Futures—In poor
demand: mixel Western—spot dull at 4s 64d; do. July,
steady at 3s. 6d; do. August dull at 4s 64d; do. September
duil at 4s 7d. Hops at London: New-York State—In fair
demand.

percekt.

ANTWERP, July 27.—Wilcox's lard closed at 99 france 0 centimes per 109 kilos.

ANTWERP, June 27.—Petroleum—Pine pale American, 18 france 25 centimes paid and 18 france 37 wentimes sellers.

BREMEN, July 27.—Petroleum, 7 marks 45 prennigs.

WOOL SALES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Wool market steady at quotations with introved demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 27.250c; X. 27.250; medium, 33.254c; casars 37.255c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Westers flae or X and XX. 30.252c; medium, washed combing and dealine, 34.255c, coarse do, 37.254c; casarda washed combing, 31.252c; washed choice, 37.254c; july 3.25c; coarse, 30.252c. Eastern Oregou, 10.217c; fair, 35.257c; coarse, 30.252c. Eastern Oregou, 10.217c; medium, 12.2516c; coarse, 16.218c; valley Oregon, fine, 13.219c; medium, 22.252c; medium, 12.2517c; coarse (carpet wool), 12.253c.

HAVANA, July 27.—Spanish gold, 236 \(^1\)\@236 \(^2\). Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 9\(^2\)\@10 premium; do, short sight, gold, 10\(^1\)\premium; on London, 21\(^1\)\premium; on Paris, 6\(^4\)\@10 premium. Sugar, 96 degrees polarizatios, was sold at 3.33\(^1\)\end{a} gold per quiutal.

OIL MARKETS. Oil. City. Penn. July 27.—National Transit Certificates opened at 81%; highest, 82%; lowest, 80%; closed, 81%; Sales, 1,123,000 barrels: clearances, 2,960,000 barrels; charters, 13,809 bbis; shipments, 82,452 barrels; runs, 47,006. Privasumo, Penn. July 27.—Petroleum closed heavy; National Transit certificates opened at 81%; closed at 81; highest, 82%; lowest, 80%.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 27.—National Transit Certificates opened at 81 5; closed at 81; highest, 82 5; lowest, 81. Clearances, 506 000 barrols.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTHORR, July 27.—Cotton quiet, firm: Middling 10%. Flour steady, firm. Moward Street and Wasters Supering 25 50%25 85. Extra do 53 00%3 85. Family 6 84 00% 600 84 56. City Millesuperfine \$2 50%25 85. Extra do \$3 25%37 5. do Sh. Grands 45 60%46 85. Patasseo Panily 35 15. do Sh. periative Patent \$5 50. Wheat-Southern active. Paits \$5%2856; Dengherry \$5%386. Western quiet, firm: No. 2 Winter Red spot 85%285%0; do for July \$5%2856. do Southern active. Faits \$5%2856. do Southern science. Southern dull; White 65%660: Yellow 58%506. Cornelond and active Mixed spot 51%2650. July 51%250; do August 51%260; soutenber 52%504%0. Oats easier and dull; Southern 43%476; Pennylvania 45%476; Western White 43%446; Western Mixed 41%40e. Bye was steady; Prime at 01%666. Hay quiet; Prime to Choice Western 215 50%19 99. Provisions firm and steady; Moss Pork \$18 50% 19 90. Provisions firm and steady; Moss Pork \$18 50% 19 90. Provisions firm and steady; Moss Pork \$18 50% 19 100. Provisions firm and steady; Moss Pork \$18 50% 19 100. Provisions firm and steady; Bo cargoes, fair at 144c. Sugar firm; "A" soft 7%c. Copper refued firm: 15%10% 25%26. Whiskey wiedra to 7%c. Copper refued firm: 15%216%2. Whiskey wiedra to 7%c. Copper refued firm: 15%216%2. Whiskey wiedra firm: Cotton 5.32d. Flour per fon 10% Grand 35%, Occa 4,909 bash. Supments—Flour 4,000 bash. Rys 800 bash. Supments—Flour 4,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Cora 4,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Cora 4,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Cora 4,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Cora 4,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Cora 2,000 bash. Co

18c. Receipts—Foor 5.000 bbis. and 3.000 sacks. Cora 45,000 bush. Oats 11.000 bush. Shorts 59 tons. BUFFALO, Jaiy 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard active, firm and higher, with offerings very light; sales of 40,000 bush. at 903-cs. 15,000 bush. at 904-cs. 15,000 bush. At 904-cs. 5,000 bush. at 904-cs. 150-cs. 150

Currence July 27.-The leading futures ranged at

follows		000 4		
TERRETORIUS (N. A. C.	WHEAT	NO. 2.		22000
	Opening.	Highest.	Lowers.	Closine.
July	81.4	824	81 2	82
August	79%	80%	70%	804
September	79%	80%	79 4	80%
October	80	80%	80	80 %
October	CORN	NO. 2.		
4140	45%	45%	4519	45%
July	45	46 4	44%	45%
Angust	44%	45%	4414	45
September	43%	44.72	437	444
October	0			17110
	OATS	NO. 2. 30	29%	20%
July	29%	24 %	24 %	24 4
August	24 2	24	234	23.5
September	34	2.4	237	23%
October		**		
	MESS PORS	C. PER BBL.		*****
Angust	13725	14 15	13 72 5	14 124
September	13 8212	14 25	13824	15 17 4
October	18 77 2	14 15	13 78 2	
January	12 95	13 05	2200	******
	LARD, PE		222	0.001
Angust	8 65	8.80	8 65	8724
September	8 70	8.85	8 70	8.80
October	8 65	8 80	8 65	8 77 5
Year	77719	7775	7 75	7774
	HORT BIHS	PER 100 15		120100000
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	8 12 5	8 22 4	8 12 5	8 12 4
August	8 22 mg	8 30	8 20	8 30
September	8 25	8 32 4	8 224	8 30
	6 65	6 67 4	6 65	*******
January		194000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Flour steady, unc	managet.	MODULE SAND	S DE DESCRIPTION	-

Cash quotations were as a spring Wheat nominal. No. 2 Red at \$1 \tilde{8} \tilde{2} \tilde{N}_{2} \t

Cut Load 5-35;

Articlete. Reselvet.
Flour, bbis. 15,000
Whoat, bush. 75,000
Corn, bush. 78,000
Corn, bush. 78,000
Corn, bush. 79,000
Rep, bush. 7,000 On the Protone Exchange to tay the Batter market was quiet. Creamery 14@19a Dairy 13@18a Eggs weaker at 11-2015c.

On the Prolass Extralage 50.30 11 192180. Eggs weaker at 11 19215c.

MILWAMEER, July 27.—Flour strong. Wheat firm; cash Suc: July 89c; August 77c; September 78c. Oara dull; Na. 3 at 45c. Oars quiet; Na. 2 White 38 59c. Rya dull; Na. 3 at 45c. Oars quiet; Na. 2 White 38 59c. Rya dull; Na. 3 at 45c. Oars quiet; Na. 2 White 38 59c. Rya dull, nominal. Barley quiet; Na. 2 at 50c; October 57 357 4c. Provisions were strong. Mess Porg. cash and July at \$13 to 10. Lard-July at \$3 774; August at \$8 30. Butter state; Dairy 12 80c. Receipts—Flour 10,400 bbis. Oats 67,500 bish. Brail Fresh at 15c. Cheese stendy; Dairy 12 80c. Receipts—Flour 10,400 bbis. Wheat 21,000 bish. Barley 60c bush. Shipments—Flour 13,000 bbis. Oats 67,500 bish. Barley 700 bish. Minneapolis. July 27.—Wheat—Receipts were 175 cars. Shipments 64 cars. Closing quotations: In store—No. 1 Hard cash 223c; do July 803c; do August 803c. No. 2 Northern 78c. Flour steady; Patents to shipments, on the state of the sta

market advanced 4.2 to under gool export inquiry and stronger reports from other grain centres; quiet, with moderate demand; futures were dult; No. 1 Pennsylvania Red in export elevator 80e; No. 2 Bed in export elevator 80e; No. 2 Red in export elevator 80e; No. 2 Red in export elevator 80e; No. 2 Red for July 87*&847*sc; do for August 86*xc; do for September 87*&87*yc; do for August 86*xc; do for September 87*&87*yc; do for October 87*&88*xc. Corn—The market for spot lots was weak and ecclined \$25c under liberal offerings and light demand; futures neglected and nominal; sales of No. 2 Mixed and track and in 20thest, elevator 56c; No. 2 Hixed blixed on track and in 20thest, elevator 56c; No. 2 Hixed of for October 54*&54*sc; do for September 53*&54*4c; do for October 54*&54*sc; do for August 33*&53*sc; do for September 82*&53*dec; do for October 52*&53*dec; do for September 93*&53*dec; do for September 93*&53*dec; do for September 93*&53*dec; do for August 33*&53*sc; do for September 82*&53*dec; do for October 53*&53*dec; do for September 53*&53*dec; do for September

COTTON MARKETS-BY TRIEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, July 27-4 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the
lay included 4,800 bales American. Futures closed steady:
Uplands. Low Middling clause, July delivery, 5 35-654,
buyers. July and August delivery, 5 37-654, sellers; August
and September delivery, 5 27-654, sellers; September and
October delivery, 5 17-654, sellers; October and November
delivery, 5 10-654, buyers. November and Documber delivery,
5 9-644, sellers; December and January delivery, 5 9-654,
sellers; January and February delivery, 5 9-654, sellers;
September delivery, 5 27-654, buyers. WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week American Speculators took Exporters took Forwarded from ship's side direct to spins

American

Galveston, July 27.—Cotton—Steady, Middling, 9%;
Low Middling, 9%; Good Ort.Inary, 8%; net and gross
receipts, — bales; stock, 844 bales,
Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 253 bales; experts
coastwise, 434 bales; sales, 503 bales,
Middling, 10%; cat weekly—Net and gross receipts, 253 bales; experts deals at 3 6 5 4 c. September 3 7 d. Hops at London: New York State—In fair demand.

Receipts of American corn for the past few days, 67,300 centals.

Receipts of American wheat for the past three days, 30,000 centals.

Loxbox, July 27.—4 n. m.—Linseed cake. £6 5s per ton for Western; timseed oil, 18s 11 d per cwt; surar, 15s 8d per cwt for Cuba centrifigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba Cuba contrigal, polarization 95 degrees, and 18s 9d for Cuba Muscovado fair refining; spirits of turpentine, 27s per cwt.

ANTWERP, July 27.—Wilcox's lard closed at 90 france of centimes and and 18s france 37 ye centimes sellers.

BRIMEN, July 27.—Petroleum, 7 marks 45 prennigs.

WOOL SALES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Wool market steady at quotations with hunbroved command. Ohio, Pennavivania and West Virginia XX, and above 27 degrees, 27 25 degrees, and 18s 3d decises, 28 20 bales; exports coastwise, 900 bales; stock, 28,845 bales.

NEW OULEANS, July 27.—totton—Steady and firm, Middling, 9%; Low Middling, 9%; Good Ordinary, 9%; not receipts, 2 bales; exports coastwise, 91 degrees, sains, 85 bales.

NEW OULEANS, July 27.—totton—bull, Middling, 9%; Low Middling, 9%; Good Ordinary, 9%; not receipts, 2 bales; exports coastwise, 900 bales; stock, 28,845 bales.

NEW OULEANS, July 27.—cotton—bull, Middling, 9%; Low Middling, 9%; Good Ordinary, 9%; not receipts, 18 bales; exports coastwise, 900 bales; exports coa

NEW-YORK, June 27. - Following are the total net rece ptd of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1887:

204, 558 869, 821 441, 724 167, 898 486, 754 54, 21 103, 626 96, 651 109, 378 27, 86 405, 767 75, 905 14, 752 17, 035 Savannah... Charleston... Wilmington Norfolk.... Newport News... Philadelphia..... West Point, Va...

.5,494,987 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKET

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. CHARLESTON, July 27.—Turpentine firm at 324c. SAVANIAH, July 27.—Turpentine firm at 324c. WILMINGTON, July 27.—Turpentine firm at 32 pc.

Einney Bres.' Special Paveura